warances there, and accorded me evidences of favor, whereto I could not help warmly responding."

"You open the season of opera here?"

"Yes. Mme. Patti follows in 'Linda di Chamouni'
on Wednesday evenime. At the Saturday matinée I sing again in 'Sonranbula."

"Do you come back here next season?"

"Yes, that is sure."

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

MILD TENDENCY TOWARD HIGHER RENTS. RESULT OF INQUIRIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY-LAST YEAR COMPARED WITH THIS YEAR.

"The rent market this year is firm, with a Rendency to higher rates for eligible dwelling houses, stores and office property," was the response made by a large real estate dealer to the inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter. It was learned by inquiries in various parts of he city that last year's rates are generally adhered to. Increased rentals are asked where old leases are expiring and where the advance last year was not equal to prevailing rates. In many parts of the city there has en an advance this year, but it is not universal. In no

case, however, has there been any decrease. There will be less moving this year apparently than for several years past. Tenants show a greater disposition to remain in the houses they now occupy than formerly. It is only where large advances in rents are asked that the premises will be vacated. All dealers agree that e leases have been renewed than is usual at this time ear. The Astors, for instance, have scarcely any ses to rent. At the same time last year their "slates" were full. There are not many houses in the market and not so much inquiry as in former years, because tenants prefer to remain in their present locations rather than fly to ills they know not of. This does not make business for the agents; consequently there is a general complaint of dulness, although it is said that the market has improved since the adjournment of Congress. The agents could not exactly explain why this should affect the rent market, as there is no protective tariff on houses. People are ready, however, to pay better rents or take better houses, when they feel sure that business is to im-

STORES, HOUSES AND FLATS. In the dry-goods districts rents have been advanced in many cases, and real estate dealers report a good and with few places to rent. From White to Broome at. there has been a general advance. Broadway has not been much affected in that way except on old leases, which are about to expire. Merchants, like the Wall Birrect brokers, complain of dull times, but they do not get any concession in rent even when they ask it. In Third-ave, there are practically no stores to rent. Bixth ave. rates have been advanced in many cases 25

Birth ave. there are practically no stores to real. In Birth ave. tales have been advanced in many cases 25 per cent above the rates two years ago. Notwithstanding the great increase in store property, there is no dimination in the demand. Business has been creeping up Fifth-ave. to Forty-second-st, and the latter thorough-fare is now being transformed into a business street hetween Sixth and Thirdy-fourth sts, and Fourth and Sixth aves. have been converted into stores during the last year and yield an increase of 50 per cent in rentals. Real estate in that way is made to not as high as 8 per cent on its market value.

Desirable dwelling houses in that part of the city, however, do not stand idic; and between Twenty-third and Fifty-nunth sts, and Fourth and Sixth aves, they are very difficult to obtain. There is a special demand for eligible houses that will rent below \$5,000. There is nothing like a sufficient number of these in the market to meet the demand. Apartment houses continue to be in good demand. There is more complaint about excessive rents in apartment houses than in any other class of property and it seems to be the only property on which there is likely to be any decrease in rents. There is a noticeable decrease in the demand for flats since the first in the Cambridge flat-house. Still, persons who are compelled to live anywhere below Harlem and whose incomes do not admit of paying more than \$50 or \$75 a hmouth rent are obliged to live in flats or else move to Long Island or New-Jersey. GREAT DEMAND FOR OFFICES.

Although the Wall Street brokers complain of the dulness in their business, it does not affect office rents. The completion of the Mills building and several other large structures in that part of the city has had no disernible effect in the way of overstocking the market. The demand for first-class offices is fully up to Rents are stiff and many new leases have already been made out at rents from 10 to 20 per cent in advance of last year's rates. A good many persons are holding offices in expecgood many persons are holding offices in expec-tation of a decrease in rotes, but agents say that there is no prespect of this. In the vicinity of the City Hall the prospect of the early completion of the Brookiyn Bridge is creating a demand for eligible offices. Many tenants are leaving old and unimproved buildings and Breking quarters in buildings supphed with elevators, the upper floors of which they find more convenient than the second floors of old buildings; and this without an in-crease in rents. The fire in the Poter building taught tenants a wholesome dread of all but absolutely fix-proof structures; and the few of that character in the vicinity are thus enabled to be very stiff in their prices. The great tide of travel that will flow over the Brooklyn Bridge when it is opened is already anticipated in the demand by residents of Brooklyn for offices near the end of the bridge.

WHAT REAL ESTATE AGENTS SAY. At E. H. Ludlow & Co.'s it was not thought that there would be much change in rents this year. "Except on leases made before the rise in rents one and two years ago," said a member of the firm, " there will be little change and that will be in the way of increase. There are not many dwelling houses in the market to rent. Houses, as a rule, this year are vacated only when the called firm. The market has been rather dull, but it is improving now."

Irving & Co., of No. 25 William-st., who look after

part of the Aster property in the neighborhood of Wall part of the Astor property in the neighborhood of wallet., said that rents were still going up. "There has been a slight increase both in dwelling and office property," remarked one of the firm. "There are not many houses to reat because people are not changing so much this year. I know of one case in Madison-ave, where a three-years lease will expire on May 1. The owner has raised the rent from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and the tenant is angry and will not remain in the house. The Astors have raised their rents on a part of their down-town property. We do not have anything to do with tenement-houses because we do not like to deal in that class of property. It is unpleasant to have to be turning poor people out in the street when they do not pay promptly, and yet that is the only way tenement-house property are of the cheapest kind."

A representative of V. K. Stevenson, jr., who has offices in Cedar-st, and in Fifth-ave., said: "There is a brisk demand for houses of moderate rental. We could rent a large number of houses at rates from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year. Any house below \$3,000 which is in a good location can easily be rented, but above that figure there is not much demand. High-priced houses—and we rent houses as high as \$12,000 a year- are there there is not much demand. High-priced houses—and we rent houses as high as \$12,000 a year- are there there is no disguising the fact, "said a large real estate dealer in Pine-st.." that the rent market has been that dealer in Pine-st.." that the rent market has been st., said that rents were still going up. "There has been

There is an improvement in west-side property, which has a bright feture before it.

"There is no disguising the fact," said a large real estate dealer in Pine-st.," that the rent market has been very dull for this season of the year, but there is a slight improvement and I look for a good business during the next four or dre weeks. Brokers complain that business is very dull in the stock market. A large commission house said to-day that they are not selling 100 shares of stocks now where they formerly soid 800, and the fact that prices in the Stock Exchange have a downward tendency affects the frenting of property. There is a good deal of inquiry, however, which shows that people are merely holding off. Whenever landlords are willing to take hist year's rates there is no trouble in renewing leases. Slight advances in office and store property are obtained in many instances without trouble. In the building purchased by the Astors at No. 3 Pine-st, rates have been advanced largely. An office which rented for \$500 hast year has been advanced to \$700, and others in proportion. Alvances have been made in the Guaranty and Indennity Company's building, which was purchased by the Astors not long acc, but this advance did not affect all the tenants in that building." EFFECT OF THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Fordinand Fish, of No. 265 broadway, when spoken to on this subject, said: "There has been a general advance, perhaps an average of 10 per cent, in store property, which is in good demand. There is a tendency increase of rates in office property, especially in the neighborhood of the City Hall, which will be affected by the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. That will bring a great stream of trame through the park and in Broadway, and while that may not affect store property no much, it will increase the demand for office property. Many persons who live in Brooklyn

and have offices in this city are not particular as to locality. Offices convenient to the bridge entrance will be of great advantage to them. The Stewart build ing, at Broadway and Chambers-st., is now being raised ing, at Broadway and Chambers-at., is now being raised two stories and will be transformed into offices, but it will not be ready for occupancy until the end of the year. Generally speaking, there has been an improvement in the rent market since the adjournment of Congress."

Porter & Co., and other agents in Harlem, reported rents as firm there at last year's rates. There are not many houses in the market for rent, but there are a great usiny for sale. If these nouses are not sold before May many of them will be offered for rent, and this will affect the market somewhat in Harlem.

NO ADVANCE IN BROOKLYN. P Leenard Mody, of No. 25 Montague-st. Brooklyn, as well as other dealers, stated that there was no advance in rents in Brooklyn this year. Eligible houses are taken up rapidly at last year's rates. Mr. Moody said that e were not sixty houses to rent this year in Brooklyn where last year there were 300. The great need in that city he said was rapid transit. A widely published re-

hands of a new company which would push it to early completion led to the sale of forty houses in one district in a single week, where before the publication of the re-A German at a hotel in this city the other day be Limburger eneese sent to him. A little bey beside him turned to his mother and exclaimed a, how I wish I was deaf and dumb in my

port that the Bruff Elevated Railroad had passed into the

"There is nothing like settling down," said the retired morehant confidentially to his neighbor. "When I gave up business I settled down, and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I abould not have had a cent."—[Kare Bits.

GORTSCHAKOFF DEAD

HIS LIFE CLOSED AT BADEN-BADEN. BADEN-BADEN, March 11 .- Prince Gortschakoff, the ex-Chancellor of the Russian Empire, is dead.

Prince Alexander Michaelovitch Gortschakoff, who had charge of Russia's foreign relations for twentysix years, was born July 16, 1798. He was educated at the Lyceum at Zarskoe-Setlo, an atablishment founded by Catherine II. Here he had for a fellow-student and intimate friend the celebrated poet Pouchkine. He made his début as a diplomatist soon after completing his studies appearing at the Congresses of Laybach and Vienna as a member of the suite of M. de Nesselrode, the famous diplomatist. In 1824 he was secretary of the Russian Legation in London, where he occupied himself mainly with the study of the modern languages. In 1830 he was Russian Chargé d'Aflaires at Florence. In 1832 he was attached to the Russian Legation at Vienna, where the illness and death of his chief imposed upon him great responsibility and gave him great influence. In 1841 he was Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga with the Prince Royal of Würtemburg. The ability displayed by Gortschakoff in this transaction was great, the King of Würtemberg having personal objections to a Russian alliance. The Empero Nicholas was delighted at the success of the negotiation, and Gortschakoff was made a Privy Councillor and raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General. But he remained at Stuttgart for four years longer. During the important revolutionary events of 1848 he maintained a prudent reserve, but he was in an excellent position for acquiring information, which he forwarded to his Government. He studied carefully the political condition of Germany. When the reaction of 1850 came he was the advocate of moderate measures; and it has been confidently asserted that at his post at Stuttgart he took a leading part in the abdication of Ferdinand 1. of Austria in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph. At Frankfort, where he sometimes resided, he cultivated the socfety of Bismarck, his Prussian colleague, and then a young Lieutenant in the Land-

In 1854 Gortschakoff was Ambassador at Vienna, replacing there, provisionally at first and afterwards definitely, the Baron de Meyendorf. This was the post to which he had long aspired, as it was considered, with that of London, the highest diplomatic position. He exhibited remarkable tact and political ability during the Crimean war. At Vienna he encountered M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, and Lord John Russell, afterward President of the Privy Council of England. He extorted deference from both the French and English plenipotentiaries. The negotiations were broken off and the war went on. At the Paris Convention, in March, 1856, it was mainly through his influence that the treaty was signed. The day after the Congress, in April. 1856, Count Nesselrode retiring on account of age, Prince Gortschakoff became Minister of Fore in Affairs. Although, by the Treaty of Paris, Russia had lost her naval preponderance in the Black Sea, Gortschakoff's ability as a negotiator stood higher than ever. In 1857 he attended the Emperor Alexander during his interview with the Emperor Napoleon III. at Stuttgart.

For some time the relations of Gortschakoff with the Emperor Napoleon remained upon a friendly footing. They had a common foe in Austria. In ail treaty negotiations the Russian and French Ministers appeared to agree most cordialty. England and Austria were upon one side; France, Russis and Prussia usually u; on the other. But in sis and Prussia usually u; on the other. But in 1860, in consequence of events occurring at Naples, Gortschakoff addressed his celebrated circular to the powers of Europe, urging upon France and England their gwn principle of the independence of nations, and protesting against the interference of Western Powers with the internal policy of the Two Sicilies. "Russia," he said, "does not sulk; she collects herself," and for the four years following, through all diplomatic conferences, through all propositions for congresses and all negotiations of sovereign powers, Russia continued at once alert and quiet. The Minister, however, was not backward in assisting the Emperor Napoleon in the expedition to Syria in 1861 for the protection of the Christian population. It was then that there was much talk of repressing the Turk. French vessels were in the waters of the Orieat, menacing Turkey hardly two years after the conclusion of the Crimean war—a sight which the Russian Minister greatly reished. True to his policy, in 1862 he refused to participate in the intervention proposed by—M. Drouvn de Lhuys in the affairs of the United States. From 1860 to 1863 he responded with great coolness to the interference of France and England with the affairs of Poland, reaserting the disinclination of the Carlot of the C 1860, in consequence of events occurring at Naples, 1860 to 1863 he responded with given coolness to the interference of France and England with the affairs of Poland, reas-erting the disinclination of Russia to submit to foreign dictation. His course on this occasion increased his popularity in Russia and his reputation as an able Minister abroad. In

on this occasion increased his popularity in Russia and his reputation as an able Minister abroad. In 1863 the Emperor, who had made him Vice-Chancellor in 1862, promoted him to the office of Chancellor of the Empire. In 1866 he succeeded in bringing about a complete separation of the Roman Catholic clergy of Poland from the Holy Sec.

The ill fortune of Austria in the Italian war and her defeat at Magenta and Solferino was the first instalment of Russian revenge for the vaciliating policy of Austria during the Crimean war But the Russo-French alliance by this time was well over. A distrust of France and of the Emperor Napoleon had taken its place—a distrust in which all Europe shared. It has been said that Gertschakoff made use of the Emperor Napoleon without using him too much. poleon had taken its place—a district in which all Europe shared. It has been said that Gertschakoff made use of the Emperor Napoleon without using him too much. Meanwhile, his understanding with Bismarck continued friendly. In October, 1870, the Franco-German war gave to Gortschakoff an opportunity of which he was not slow to avail bimself. The mortifications and losses of Russia occasioned by the Treaty of Paris demanded in his eyes its revision, and this he secured at the London Conference in January, 1871. Another treaty entered into in that year put an end to the neutralization of the Black Sea. For this service, the Emperor conferred upon Gortschakoff the title of Serene Highness. In the Central Asian question in 1873, Gortchakoff in intained his old policy, while at the same time he preserved friendly relations between England and Russia. Although in feeble health he continued to fill the office of Chaucellor, his summers being usually spent in Switzerland or Germany. Upon the breaking out of the war with Turkey he accompanied the Emperor to the field, but did not long remain there. After the cessation of hostifities he was as active as usual in guiding diplomatic arrangements, taking a part in the Berlin Conference. He addressed a note to the Eigish Government, of a comparatively friendly character, and suggesting the co-operation of Eugland in the settlement of pending questions. In the early part of 1879 Prince Gortschakoff addressed a letter to the English Government in reply to a despatch from Lord Salisbury, in which he curtly maintained that it was the duty of Enrope to protect the Bulgarians of Eastern Rounella from Turkish misrale, intimating that if Europe would not do this Russia would.

Prince Gortschakoff frequently grew weary of the cares of office and the annoyances and jealousies of which his position made him the victim. He resigned his post in 1867, but at the carnest appeal of the Czar he resumed the direction of foregon affairs. In November, 1879, after making several requests to be r

resigned his post in 1867, but at the earnest appeal of the Car he resumed the direction of foreign affairs. In November, 1879, after making several requests to be refieved, he determined on retiring from the Chanceliorship, and was for a time succeeded by Valnieff. On April 3, 1882, he retired permanently from the post of Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs and was succeeded by M. de Giers, who had held the post of Secretary of State under him for some time. In accepting his resignation Czar Alexanier III said: "May heart prompts the repetition to you of my warm thanks for the glorious services which, during your career of nearly sixty-five years, you have rendered to the throne and the fatherland. They have often been recognized, and solemnly recognized, by the rescripts of my father of imperishable memory, and I appreciate them as higaly. They have gamed for you the respect and gratitude of your fellow-countrymen, and have set your name in the annals of history. I pray the Lord to preserve your life for many years to come, and to permit me long to profit by your wise counsels and by your experience of State affairs to the elfare of Russia." In his later years Prince Gortschakoff had to a considerable extent his this popularity, although he still retained the affection of Alexander II and the present Czar. His life was passed in comparative solitude, with much of the political power which he had nossessed weakened by kis old age and minimities. He will always occupy an important peace in the diplomatic history of an important period, and will be distinguishable by his failures and successes. Prince Gortschakoff walk from public life he had been unable to enjoy the social and mental pleasures that might have made his retirement agreeable. Weakiness and failing eyesight prevenied him from taking his usual daily walks and from playing his favorte nees and from playing his favorte game of whist. His memory, too, became enfecibled and his heart was saddened by an Illieit mirigue between his favorte incee,

Indications for to-morrow. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

1853, leaving two sons—Prince Michael, born in 1839, and Prince Constantine, born in 1841. Prince Michael has served his country at home and abroad, and Prince Constantine has been employed in Government service at home. The latter married the Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Michael Stourdza, in 1868, and has two daughters and one son.

The Gortschakoff family traces its ancestry through St. Michael of Tchernigoff to Rurik, the funder of the monarchy. St. Michael was Grand Duke of Tchernigoff, and was murdered toward the middle of the thirteenth century by the Mongolians. He was afterward proclaimed a martyr and a saint of the Orthodox Church of Russia. The importance of the house was greatly increased during the reign of Catherine II. by Prince Ivan Gortschakoff, who distinguished himself especially as a soldier. Many other members of the family distinguished themselves. Prince Peter defended Smolensk for two years (1609-11) against Sigismund, of Poland, Prince, Dimitri (1756-1824) was celebrated as a poet. Prince Alexander (1764-1825) displayed great courage in Turkey and Poland, under his uncle, Suwaroff, and served with distinction in later campaigns. Prince Andreas, who died in 1855, served under Suwaroff in Italy and during the French invasion of 1812. His brother, Prince Michael (1795-1861), took a prominent part in all the campaigns from 1828 to theclose of the Crimean war. He conducted the defence of Sabastopol, and at one time governed Poland with moderation and benevolence. Prince Peter (1790-1868) was also distinguished as a general and as Governor-General of Western Siberia. Many descendants of the latter, who was the son of Prince Dimitri and a cousin to Prince Alexander Michaelovitch Gortschakoff, are now living.

MR. HAWTHORNE ANSWERS MR. MACMIL-LAN.

Trace Fifth-ave, till it ceases to be an avenue and approaches that Western road of tradition which ended in a squirrel track that ran up a tree, and the reader may find himself led directly into the cosey library of Julian Hawthorne, home in the old Zborowski house in Central Morrisania. There a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, in quest of anything that the novelist might have to say in respect to the charges which a London publishing firm has recently been making against his good faith, found him last evening. The gist of these charges was that Mr. Hawthorns had contracted to furnish Macmillan's Magazine with the manuscript of his story, "Fortune's Fool," and had been paid in advance for the whole of the same, but that he had neglected to supply any concluding chapters for the novel, the larger part of which was printed in expectation of his having the conclusion ready by the time that it was needed.

"The history of the novel is this," said Mr. Haw-"The history of the novel is this," said Mr. Hawthorne to the reporter. "I was in England when Henry James had a story running through Macmillan's Magazine, in 1881. Macmillan—that is, Mr. Frederick Macmillan—said he wanted to follow it by a story from me. I told him I had leisure to write one then, but that later I would be busy about other matters; and that I would send him monthly instalments, for which he must pay me as each was received by him."

"This, then, is the explanation of what is called 'pay in advance,' is it?"

"Yes, that is all there is of it. He paid me as fast as he got the instalments, without waiting until

as he got the instalments, without waiting unti-they were published."
"You were writing these in England?"

as he got the instalments, without waiting until they were published."
"You were writing these in England?"
"Yes, and compreted the whole manuscript there. Some time after it was done and had been handed in, having studied over it, I decided that certain alterations would be best. I wanted to cut out certain borions toward the end, in order to get in others that I deemed more important. So I asked him to let me take back that part of the manuscript which was not to be printed until a year afterward, and change the reading. Just at that time we decided to leave England and come over here, so I brought the manuscript along with me. We were moving about a good deal when we got here, and somehow this manuscript got mislaid and I have never been able to find it."

"Is there any chance that the Macmillans could not have known that the completed story, from first to last, had been once in their hands?" was asked.

asked. "I don't see how there could be," Mr. Hawthorne

OBITUARY.

GEORGE W. RATHBONE.

George W. Rathbone, late president of the Associated Banks of the State of Indiana, died in this city yesterday, age sixty-nine, after an iliness from which he had suffered for several years. Mr. Kathbone was born in Saratoga County, in this State, in 1813, but in 1817 his father removed with the family to Vincennes, Ind. Early in life he began his career as a banker by entering the Vincennes branch of the old Indiana State Bank. In 1847 he was made cashier of the Evansville branch of that institution, and from that date was one of the leading citizens of the latter city and its most prouteent financial official. In 1863, when flugh McCullech was called from Indiana to Washington by Predicent Lincoln to organize the National banking system, Mr. Bathbone was unanimously elected by the twenty branches which made up the Bank of the State of Indiana as his successor in the presidency of that creamization, and he remained in that position up to the period of the merging of the State banks into the National banking system. Mr. Rathbone was for a number of years afterward the president of the Evansville National Bank and was also interested in other similar institutions. In 1869 a hervous affection from which he had suffered for several years became so pangli and prostrating that he was compelled to relinquish outliness pursuits entirely, and be came to this city to place himself under skilful medical advice and care. He remained in New York after that date. Mr. Rathbone possessed relitted literary tases and was a ready writer, lie was a man of liberal tendencies and used his means and his talents for the best interests of his follow-citizens. branch of that institution, and from that date was

MRS. ANNIE BARTON VANDERBILT. Mrs. Annie Barton Vanderbilt, wife of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, jr., died yesterday at the home of her Hill, Staten Island, of uncumonia. Mrs. Vanderblit was daughter of Robert Hazard, of Brooklyn, and was nty-nine year of age. She had been married about years, and leaves two children, one an infant a week

JAMES M. MILLS.

James M. Mills, for many years treasurer of the Atlantic and Contral mining companies, died at his home, No. 3 East Twelfth st., last evening of heart disease. Mr. Milis was born in this city in 1817 and was for some years a wholesale grocer in Pearl-st. About 1850 he became interested in Lake Superior Mining property. He finally organized and became treasurproperty. He finally organized and became treasurer of the Atlantic and Contral companies. He was a of rector of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and at one time its president, als father, thomas H. Kills, being one of the founders. He refired from active business about sight years ago. He was a member for fifty years of the firste Presbyterian Church, his father being one of the trustees who built the edifice. Mr. Mills w. a a backelor and has lived for the last forty years at No. 8 East Twellt-si. East I wellthest.

The funeral will take place at his home on Tuesday at

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours, WASHINGTON, March 12-1 a.m .- The barom eter is highest in Missouri and lowest near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Occasional snow has fallen in the Lake region and occasional rain in Texas; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The prevailing winds are westerly. The temperature has faiten, except in the Northwest, the Upper Lake region and West Guif States.

Indications for to-day. For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary or nigner temperature, higher pressure. For New-England, fair weather, westerly winds, sta-tionary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 12-1 a. m.-The movement in the barometer yesterday was rapidly upward, Clear and fair weather prevailed, with a flurry of snow from passing clouds about noon. High winds prevailed. The temperature ranged between 20° and 37°, the average (31%) being 9% lower than on the corresponding day lass year, and 4% lower than on saturday.

Colorr and elear or fair weather may be expected to-day in this city and violally.

MR. PARNELL.

II.

HIS PRESENT AND FUTURE POSITION IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Mr. Parnell had a great opportunity when he rose in the House last Friday to answer Mr. Forster. Under the the influence of Mr. Forster's powerful speech, the House undoubtedly allowed itself to judge Mr. Parnell without hearing him. They had, to be sure, heard him often enough before, they had read him when speaking elsewhere, they knew something of his Land League organization, and they knew that he had carefully abstained from criticising, and still more carefully from interfering with, the outrages to which he and the League owed their authority in Ireland, Still, when members came together on Friday, the sentiment of fair play, never long absent, had re-sumed its usual hold on their feelings. They were fully disposed to give Mr. Parnell a hearing, and a fair hearing. The temper of the House must have been evident enough to so old a member and so cool an observer as Mr. Parnell, He had only to take advantage of it. If he had shown a disposition to meet the charges against him on their merits, to refute them, or even to admit his guilty knowledge of agrarian crime, and express his regret for it, House would certainly have done him full jus-

But Mr. Parnell had to speak to two audiences, the House of Commons and that Ireland which Mr. Trevelyan hopes is the lesser, but which constitutes the bulk of Mr. Parnell's political following, the Ireland which commits or condones agrarian crime. He stood in the presence of two tribunals. To obtain an acquittal from one would be to insure a condemnation by the other. He had to choose. The dilemma, I admit, was a hard one, but many dilemmas in this best of all possible worlds are hard, and a man must be judged by his choice between the alternatives offered him. Mr. Parnell deliberately elected to win the approval of that Ireland of outrage and crime which he has at his back. He announced his purpose in the first sentences of his speech. So far was the House at that moment from a spirit of harshness, that members received the damning confession at first with meredulity. They really could not believe that Mr. Parnell was going to sit down for the rest of his life under the load of infamy laid upon him, and not make one effort to lift it and cast it away. But the most incredulous were soon convinced, and when Mr. Parnell's speech came to an end he had not made one serious effort to disprove the circumstantial accusations against him, or to meet the evidence by which they had been supported. So far as his fame in England is concerned, he had better have persisted in the stubborn silence he had kept during the week. If he had remained dumb, people might still have supposed he had some defence he did not choose to offer. But he has spoken, he has offered no defence, and verdict and sentence have been pronounced against him by what is practically an all but unanimous English public. The stain of blood is on him, and wash it off he cannot. He enters the House henceforth with a reputation ravaged by crime, and it will be a bold faction among Englishmen that shall venture now to ally itself with Mr. Parnell.

None the less did the Irish leader proceed on the following Monday with his attack on the Government in respect of the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland. The amendment which Mr. Parnell moved to the Address denounced the exercise of official authority in Ireland as tyrannical and unjust, asserted that gross license of oppression existed, alleged that constitutional agitation is despotically impeded and persecuted, and wound up with the declaration that "justice is administered in a most partial and prejudiced spirit, and that the confilence of the people in the application of the law is destroyed by a system of jury packing which has already, in the opinion of the vast majority of the Irish people, led to many iniquitous sentences and the execution of innocent persons, while it is practically impossible to obtain justice or protection for the masses of the people from the present adminis-

These are very grave charges. Urged by a man who has held Mr. Parnell's position in public life, there can be but one justification for bringing them forward in the present state of public opinion in Ireland. They would become justifiable when they were proved. Mr. Parnell spoke an hour and a half, and he did not even attempt to prove them. The Daily News. The former found it convenient on the day following Mr. Parnell's discourse to devote its editornal page to a discussion of "very cheap money." Mr. Parnell is dealt with in a paragraph which complains that his speech did not justify the terms of his amendment, and concludes with the remarkable admission that "probably no country passing through the throcs of a social revolution has ever had to complain of so little interference with individual liberty on the part of autherities armed with such arbitrary power." Daily News, describing the language of the amendment as violent and "almost" abusive, roundly declares that "Mr. Parnell offered nothing in the shape of proof of his accusations." In a tone which it were to be wished were more frequent, the same journal says it is nothing less than scandalous that judges and jurors doing their duty at the risk of their lives should be publicly calomniated without a shred of testimony being adduced against them. "There has been," adds this partisan of Irish agitation, "no serious attempt to show that the evidence on which any single conviction for murder was obtained did not support the conclu-

sion thus arrived at." I commend that admission to those American ournals in the Irish interest which have been talkng mischievous nonsense about packed tribunalsto the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, for example. Not that I suppose this journal to represent, or influence, an important public opinion, but because it lerives here in England a factitious prominence from the connection of one of its editors with the Times as correspondent. Mr. Joel Cook telegraphs with respect to Sheridan's extradition that a strong feeling is expressed in the newspapers throughout the country that he should not be surrendered, and, as evidence of strong feeling throughout the country, he cites from the Philadelphia sheet to which he contributed the remark that "Carey's accusation is scarcely enough to justify placing any one at the mercy of the present Dublin juries, which seem organized to convict, like some of our own courts-martial during the late war." This little spurt of the old Copperhead venom need not surprise us. But as to Dublin juries, there has been time enough for even a Philadelphia paper to learn that the accusations against them have totally and nopelessly broken down. They have been made with pertinacity. The hostility of the criminal classes has found vent at one time in the attempted murder of a judge and a jury, at others in the Paruellite press, and now last of all in Mr. Parnell's formal, express and deliberate indictment in the House of Commons. In all three of these joint efforts the failure has been alike signal, and Mr. Parnell's on Monday was the most signal and complete of all, and his own friends are those whose confession of his failure is the most ample.

The rest of Mr. Parnell's performance need not detain us. It did not detain the House, which was far from full when he rose to speak, and which emptied rapidly as he went on. The contrast between the attention now paid him and that which he had formerly was of the most marked kind, and I am told that Mr. Parnell himself felt keenly the indifference the House manifested. Heretofore the House has often enough been hostile but seldom wanting in interest or curlosity to hear what the leader of a party that had known how to make itself formidable had to say. Nor is this the only sign of Mr. Parnell's waning power. In the course of the bitter personalities which he addressed to Mr. Forster on Friday, he described both the late Chief Secretary and himself as having been deposed from "We both fell into the ditch," said Mr. power. Parnell, adding in less figurative language: "The right honorable gentleman has deposed me from my

position as a prominent Irish politician. I admit that he has been very successful, and that I have taken very little part in Irish politics since my relense." Probably Mr. Parnell overstates his own case, but there is something he does not state. He did cherish a hope of an alliance with the present ministry. The too famous suppressed passage of the letter to Captain O'Shos said as much. At the time (last spring.upon the resignation of Mr. Forster and the disclosure of the Kilmainham negotiations) the scandal was too great. But Mr. Parnell's subsequent conduct proved that he did not altogether abandon the hope of bending Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet to his own will. He knew that he had an ally in Mr. Chamberlain. He believed that the public would presently forget all about Kilmainham, and all about outrages, and all about the Phonix Park murders, and other murders with which his own connection was less remote. He advocated all during the vacation, and, so far as was concerned, carried out a policy of comparative abstraction from agitation; partly, no doubt, because found out that Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan were determined not to allow the new National League to build afresh on the ruins of the Land League; but partly, also, in hopes of further concessions in Parliament.

It was a dangerous game to play. It alienated many of his more ardent followers. It roused suspicions of compromise. It required time, and it left him and his new purposes at the mercy of accidents, and of such disclosures as have fastened upon him the shame of complicity in violent courses. Mr. Parnell left out of account the possibility of an uprising of the public conscience against a policy depending on crime for success. He forgot Mr. Forster. His policy presupposed the steadfast loyalty of a band of Parliamentary lieges, many of them suspicious and ready to believe in low motives and in treachery; some of them never heartily in accord with their leader; some of them ambitious of supplanting him at the first convenient opportunity. The process of disintegration has begun. On Monday night but fifteen men followed Mr. Paruell into the lobby in support of his amendment-fifteen instead of the thirty on whom he used to count. It would be rash to infer that Mr. Parnell's authority in Ireland is seriously shaken, or that he could not resume whatever he has renounceds But it may be said that no Ministry will now think it politic to make terms with him, and that even the more reckless of the English Radicals are disconcerted in their schemes of co-operation. This is not a country where the public looks with respect on a man who parades his contempt for morals or his indifference to facts, and who neither refutes the gravest charges of others nor supports his own. G. W. S.

BASEBALL NEWS.

Much interest is felt in the meeting of the American Baseball Association at St. Louis The delegates to the convention arrived in St. Louis yesterday and are as follows President Stern and Secretary Caylor, of the Cin-cionati Club; Manager Phillips and Mr. Carey, of the Columbus Club; Manager Mutrie and Mr. Appleton, of the Metropolitan Club, of this city; President McKnight, of the Allegheny Club; Mr. Simmons, of the Athletic Club, Mr. Pank, of the Louisville Club; and Manager William Barnes, of the Baltimore Club. Messra, Mills, Soden and Day, the League Committe ou Arbitration, will also be present. The Philadelphia League and American clubs have ar

The Philadelphia League and American closs have arranged a series of contests.

The certificate of incorporation of the new Brooklyn American Alliance Club was flied in the Kinga County Court House last week. The capital is \$20,000 and the directors are deorge D. Taylor, John M. Kelly, Charles H. Byrne, James F. Doyle and F. A. Abell.

All the professional players who have been wintering in New-Orieans have returned to their homes, with the exception of Carpenter, Kelly and Gore, who will follow their comrades in a few days.

TAILORS DENOUNCING MONOPOLISTS.

Over one hundred journeymen tailors listened for four hours in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, yesterday, to desunctations of "the devil-fish monopoly," and similar sentiments. The President of the Journeymen Tailors, Union stated that the object of the meeting was to rouse the tailors and to arrange the meeting was to rouse the tailors and to arrange matters of interest to them in their relations to their employers. No strike was intended. Robert Crow denounced the "sweating" process, and the "unblushing front of monopoly, which would bring the ninety-cent Majones to this country and leave the \$2 men to starve." Robert Bissert declared that "the scridd wretch outside the union was its worst enemy," and he spoke against "the Engheenthest man" who had proposed to introduce "slave labor" into his tailoring place.

MERRY IN THE ABSENCE OF THE BRIDE.

No trace of the missing bride, Maria Solzer, was discovered by her friends yesterday. Five o'clock two English journals most disposed to champion in the afternoon was the hour appointed for her wedhis cause are The Pall-Mall Gazette and The ding, and at that hour the guests who had been bidden and the bridegroom, John Ould, the Testh-ave. bar-tender, repared to the home of the missing young woman at No. 458 West Twenty-seventh-st. Everything was in readiness when the hour came and went, and stul the bride came not. At 9 o'clock last night a Trinung reporter called at the house. He neard ioud laughter within and singing. Nevertheless the lost one had not been found. t been found.
"How does the bridegroom take it!" asked the re-

porter. "Well, he takes it pretty badly. He is lying down "And the guests are making merry!"
"Why what else are they to do!" replied
"You wouldn't have them cry, would you!"

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their purity and strength.

ALSTON-At Tremont, New York City, March 10, 1883, Miss Ellza Alston. In her 92d year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of A. McKinstry, 1,599 Washington ave., on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. o'clock. Her remains will be taxen to Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, by the 10:10 fram P. RR. services will be held also at the Woodbridge Church at 12 o'clock. BUTLER-At his residence, 130 8th-ave., Sunday, March 11,

BUTLER-At his residence, 139 8th ave, Sunday, March 11, Joseph B. Butler.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attent the funeral from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick, Thesday evening, at 8 o clock.
Interment at Heimdell, New Jersey.

BOGERT-At Hackensack, March 8, 1883, of pneumonia, Alice Bogert, daughter of the late Horatic Bogert.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the flutheral from Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, March 12, at 20 clock p. m.
Train lenves Chambersat, at 1 o clock p. m.
BOSWOITH-Smedenity, on Saturday, March 10, Ethel, daughter of Dr. F. H. and Mary H. Besworth, agei ten and one-ball years.
Funeral private.
Encown-At Monireal, Canada, March 10, 1883, Jabez M.

Funeral private.

BROWN—At Monireal, Canada, March 10, 1883, Jabez M.

Brown, in the Still year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at Woodbridge, N.J.,

on Tuesday, March 13, at 10 colock p. in.

Train leaves Desbrosses-at. at 10 o'clock a. in.

CLARK—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday morning, March 11, Mary, wife of Charles Clark, in the 82d year of ther are, Puneral services will be held at her late residence. Lamar-time-are, yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3,30 o'clock. New York.

OARMER—On 9th inst., at Somerville, N. J., Charles W.,
Carmer, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Somerville, on Monday 12th
inst. at 1 o'clock.

Tasin leaves foot of Liberty-st., at 10:30 s. m.,
Interment at Scarsiale, N. Y.

Interment at Scarsdale, N. Y.
EDGE-In this city, on March 10, Joseph G. Edge, of
Jersey 1 ity, in his cith year.
Headives and triends of the family are invited to attend his
Tuneral, on Presslay afternoon, March 18, at 2:30 o'clock.
from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st., Jersey City. from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st., Jersey City,
FISH J.R.-On February 13th, at Cologne, Germany, at 6
o'clock a.m. of congestion of the imags, Alexander Ming,
Fisher, M. D., in the 2mth year of his age; son of the late
Licutemant fetward M. Fisher, and grandson of the late
Colond Alexander Ming.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of
time New York Yacht Cith, and members of Rolland Lodge,
F. and A. M., are respectfully invased to attend his funeral
from the residence of his mother. Mrs. Linuel Southwick,
No. 131 East 79th-st., on Tuesday, March 13th, at 2 o'clock
p.m.

p. m.

HOWE—At Bosiou, March 10, Josephine, only daughter of
Lizzle Cronchite and Fisher Howe, jr., aged 7 years.

Fineral services at 120 Boylston-st., Tuesday, March 13, at
2 o'look.

Temporary interment at Mt. Auburn.

Temporary interment at Mt. Anburn.
LYON—Suddenly, on sunday, March 11, at the residence of her nephew, Whilam D. Bancker, Maria Lyon, in the s2'd year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
LYNDE—On Saturday, March 10th, John H. Lynde in the south year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 358 West 33d-st., Monday, March 12, at 4 pm.
Interment at New Haven at the Convenience of the family. March 12 at a p. m.

March 12 at a p. m.

Interment at Now Haven at the convenience of the family.

MCBRIDE—In Jersey City, on March 10, Ethel May, youngest chied of Alexander and Hamah McBride, agod 1 year,
6 months and 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 64 Wayne-st.,
Jersey City, on Monday atternoon at 2:30 o'clook.

MILLS—On Sunday, March 11, James M, Mills, in the 66th
year of his ags.

Funeral acrinces will be held at his late residence, No. 8 East
12th-st., on Tuesday. March 13, at 10 a. m.

MERKLE—On Sunday, 11th Inst., Mary A. Merkie, daughter of the late George Mersie, ar, aged 67 years.

Services Mouday evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her
nice, Mrs. George W. Oimstead, 258 East 122d-st.

Resixtives and friends are respectfully invited.

Interment at Green wood Tuesday.

SUYDAM—On Sunday, March 11, Eltzabeth L'Hommedien,
wislow of Henry Suydam, aged 73 years.

Funeral acrivices at her late residence. 434 Madison-ave., on
Tuesday morning, 13th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

DIED.

SEYMOUR—On Saturday, March 10, 1833, of pneumonia, at Charlestown, Masa, Lieutenant Charles Seymour, United States Navy, son of Eliza M. and the late Waiter M. Seymour, in the 38th year of his are.

Puncrai at his late residence on Sunday, March 11.

Forvices at the residence of his methor, 112 East 38th-st.

N. Monday, March 13, at 11 a. m.

Interment Green wood Cometery.

Interments Greenwood Cometery.

STANLY—On March 9, 1833, at Rahway, N. J., of peritemitis, Edward R. Stanly, formerly of New Berne, North Carolina, in the 67th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invite it to attend the funeral service, at Rahway, on Monday, March 12, at 2 p. m.

Carriages will meet the train leaving foot of Cortlandist, at 10 clock.

North Carolina papers please copy.

TERRY—On Friday evening, 9th inst., Rev. David Terry, aged 75 years.

Fineral services at his late residence No. 34 Seventhet, Monday evening, March 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

VANDERBILT—On Sunday, March 11, at Clove Hill, Statem Island, Annie Barton, wife of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, jr., in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited teastend her funeral, on Tunesday, March 12, at 3 o'clock p. m., at 81. John's Church, Chiton, S. 1.

Editon, S. 1.

Editon, S. 1.

Clitton, S. I.

Boat leaves at 2 p. m., foot of Whitehall-st.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of boat at Vanderbilt
Landing.

Priends are requested not to send flowers.

WILSON—At Easton, Penn., March 9, Emily F., wife o
John L. Wilson and eldest daughter of Edward J. Fox.

WETMORE—On Sunday, March 11, at Fordham Heights,
Elizabeth Wetmore, widow of the late William C. Wetmore,
ared 82 years. Elizabeth vectors, who is the late residence, on Tuesday, ared Si years.
The funeral will take place, at her late residence, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., Carriages will meet the Hudson River RR, train leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:45 a. m., at Morris Dock Station.

Special Notices.

FIVE GREAT ORIGINAL STORIES IN

IN

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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, ENTITLED

ENTITLED ENTITLED THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER. THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER, THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER,

> BY BY ELIZA A. DUPUY. ELIZA A. DUPUY. ELIZA A. DUPUY.

THE MOTHER'S SECRET, THE MOTHER'S SECRET. THE MOTHER'S SECRET. BY

BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH. MRS. SOUTHWORTH. MRS, SOUTHWORTH.

THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF'S DAUGHTER, THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF'S DAUGHTER, THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF'S DAUGHTER. BY

BY MAJOR ALFRED ROCHEFORT. MAJOR ALFRED ROCHEFORT. MAJOR ALFRED ROCHEFORT.

> DORA'S AMULET, DORA'S AMULET, DORA'S AMULET. BY

BY SYLVANUS COBB. JR. SYLVANUS COBB. JR. SYLVANUS COBB. JR. AND

AND MARK SATTERLEE. MARK SATTERLEE,

MARK SATTERLES. BY BY WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

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RUM AND QUININE for the stair. Freely acknowledged the leading preparation for the growth of the hair. 1,121 Broadway, 578 5th ave., and Newport, R. I.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. Offers his Large and Elegant Stock of FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERY, &c., AT A REDUCTION OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT from manufacturer's prices. 842 BROADWAY AND

98 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON ST.

Staten Island Ferry Notice.

For the benefit of persons seeking homes near the city, no ice is given that, on and after April I, 1883, HALF-HOUR-LY boats will be run to the NORTH SHORE of STATEN ISLAND by the NEW-YORK AND STATEN ISLAND STEAMBOAT CO., from Pier 1, East River, landing at NEW STEAM BOAT CO, from reft, feat tive, isating a said RRIGHTON, SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR, WEST NEW-BEIGHTON, PORT RICHMOND and ELM PARK. Arrangements are also pending wife the Central R. R. of New-Jerrey to iransport passengers on occasions when boats are provented from running by reason of ice, for, or other causes.

"How do BENSON'S CAPUING POROUS PLASTERS sell did you ask! First rate. My patrons speak of them in terms of the bighest appreciation," said Mr. Herman W. Atwood, pharmaciat, of No. 846 Broadway. Physicians and climists agree that the plasters are not only incomparably the best of their kind ever produced, but the best of all exter-nal remedies. They are perfectly clean and pleasant to wear, possess wonderful curative properties and act as soon as ap-plied. Be on your guard against incitations. In the genuine is cut the word Capcine. Price 25 cents. liemists agree that the plasters are not only incomparably

Water supplied for Cities, Villages and manufacturing pur-poses under GHLEN'S STUBE WELL and SHAW'S DANG WELL putents. Users of devices channing to secude those patents will be presented for both royarty and damages patents will be Drescuted for both royarty and damages. WM. D. ANDREWS & BEO., 233 Brosoway, N. Y.

Post Office Notice.
Foreign malls for the week ending March 17 will close at this

MONDAY -At 7:30 p. m., for Mexico, per 8s. Whitney, via MONDAY -At 7:30 p. m., for Mexico, per Ss. Whitney, via New-Orleans.

TUE-DAY-At 8 m. for Europe, per Ss. Wisconsin, via Queenstown; at 1 p. m. for Fortin Rico direct, per 8s. Alpin; at 1 p. m. for Cope Hayd, Santo Bomingo and Turk's Island, per 8s. Santo Bomingo; at 7:30 p. la. for Hondures and lavingsson, per 8s. City of Dallas, via New-Orleans.

WEDN 185 DAY-At 1 a. m. for the West Indies, via 8s. Thomas, and for Sraall direct, per 8s. Advance, via New-port News; at 7 a. m. for Europe, per 8s. Parthia, via Queenstown fielters for France must be directed "per larthia," at 7a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per 8s. Schedain, via Ambotrdam; at 11:30 a. m. for Venezucia and Curscoa, Schedain, via Ambotrdam; at 11:30 a. m. for Venezucia and Curscoa, Schedain, via Ambotrdam; at 11:30 a. m. for Venezucia TO ISBAY-At 7:30 s. m. for Europe, per 8s. Peruvia, via Queenstown (letters must be sirected "per Peruvia", at 19:30 a. m. for Suppo, per 8s. Neuria, via Figuouth, therbourg and Hamburg; at 1:30 p. m. for Cubb, the West Indies and Section per 8s. Peruvia, Peruvi

the West indies and Mexico, per est. Car of acceptance Havens.

PRIDAY—At 7:30 p. m. for Truxilio and Ruatan, per Sa.

E. B. Ward, Ir., via New-Orleans.

SATURDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Europe, per Sa. Germanie, via Queonstown (letters for Germanie"); at 11 a. m. for scotland must be directed "per Germanie"); at 11 a. m. for scotland direct, per Sa. Helgouland, via Antweep; at 11 a. m. for first-gium direct, per Sa. Ecigouland, via Antweep; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Sa. Cder, via Southampten and Bromen, (letters for Scotland must be directed "per Odor") at 1:30 p. m. for Culm and Porto Ruco, per Sa. Saratoga, via Havana; at 0 a. m. for Greytown and Simon, per Sa.

Heliton.

Malis for China and Japan, per Sa. City of Peking, via San Francisco, close March *22, at 7 n. m. Malis for Australia, New-Zoaland, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per Sa. City of Sydney, via San Francisco, close March *31, at 7 p. m.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmastar.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March V. 1983. • The schedule of cleaning of transpacific manis is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted oversiable transit to Sam Francisco. Mains from the East arriving on line at San Francisco on the day of salling of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.